

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention at Sedalia.

Delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention Selected and a Full State Ticket Nominated.—The Platform Adopted, Etc.

The Republican State convention met at Sedalia on the 15th inst., and shortly after noon A. C. Widdowme, chairman of the State central committee, called the convention to order and prayer was offered by Rev. J. J. Wilkins, of Calvary Episcopal Church, Sedalia.

Mayor Crawford delivered an address of welcome. Henry Lamm, of Pettis County, temporary chairman, was introduced, and in his address urged that the campaign be conducted on live issues, and not those which had been the party defeated in past years. "Our sons," he said, "are courting the daughters, and our daughters are being wooed and won by the sons of those misguided soldiers, but no good citizens, who were young patriots during the war, and in Missouri we want nothing of the dead, but all of the live issues which will give Missouri a Republican government and the prosperity that follows."

On motion of Mr. Tracy, of the Thirtieth district, call for the district delegates for committee on the various convention committees was then had. The selections made by the delegates were reported, and the Secretary, Secretary Mott announced that the headquarters of the Missouri delegation to the Chicago convention would be at the Palmer House, room 17.

Recess was then taken to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
At the afternoon session there was a large attendance of visitors, the ladies predominating, and by 3 o'clock seats in the gallery were at a premium. Promptly at 3 o'clock the convention was called to order by temporary Chairman Lamm.

Chairman Shirk of the committee on credentials reported no contests, and on motion of Mr. Carr, from the Ninth district, the report was adopted.

A petition from Virginia L. Miner, vice-president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri, asking to be heard by the convention, was read, and on motion of Senator Porcher, of the Fourth district, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The action of the committee on permanent organization and order of business came in the shape of a majority and a minority report. The former named as permanent officers of the convention: Henry W. Lamm, of Pettis County, president; W. Mott, St. Louis, secretary; C. S. Crayler, of Kansas City, and Ford Smith, of St. Louis, assistant secretaries; Robert E. Lee, sergeant-at-arms, and Wm. Zachritz, assistant.

On order of business the majority report favored the selection of four delegates and four alternates, the appointment of a new central committee, and adjournment to August 29, at Jefferson City, for the selection of a State ticket. Ten names were attached to the majority report.

The minority report dissented on adjournment, and recommended that the candidates for State and judicial offices be nominated now. The minority report was signed by three members of the committee.

After discussion the majority report was adopted. Nominations for four delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention were then declared in order. The nominations were made by Congressional districts, ten minutes' time being allowed for nomination and five minutes each for seconds.

Adam Tracy, of the First district, placed the name of Joseph H. Pelham (colored), of Hannibal, before the convention. Senator W. A. Jacobs, of the Second, nominated J. B. Upson, of Polk County. Winfield S. Miller, of the Third District, nominated A. C. Widdowme, of Cooper County.

W. H. Ormsbee, also of the Third Congressional district, nominated Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis. Mr. Sullivan, also of the Third, placed in nomination Dr. L. H. Weatherby, of De Kalb County.

Mr. Kellogg, of the Fourth, nominated John D. Duff, of Atchison County. Geo. H. Botsford, of the Fifth, nominated Hon. Wm. Warner.

Mr. Mudd, of the Seventh, placed in nomination Colonel D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis. M. G. Reynolds, of St. Louis, nominated Judge A. J. Seay, of Franklin County. Judge Burton, of the Twelfth, placed in nomination Elbert L. E. Kimball, of Cass County.

Mr. Tracy, of the Thirteenth, nominated J. W. Lamson, of Newton County. The informal ballot resulted as follows:

Tracy	230
Upson	230
Widdowme	227
Filley	227
Weatherby	78
Duff	187

The first formal ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Pelham	230
Widdowme	227
Filley	227
Weatherby	78
Duff	187

Three hundred and forty votes being necessary to a choice, Messrs. Filley, Warner and Dyer were declared elected, and another ballot ordered for the fourth delegate-at-large, and Mr. Joseph H. Pelham, of Hannibal, was chosen by acclamation.

The following gentlemen, on motion of the four who received the next highest votes for delegates-at-large to Chicago, declared the choice of the convention as alternates, were so appointed: J. B. Upson, of Polk; E. E. Kimball, of Nevada; John B. Duff, of Atchison; and A. C. Widdowme, of Cooper County.

Chauncey I. Filley then addressed the convention and cautioned the delegates to exercise caution in the selection of a State ticket, and promised his hearty cooperation in whatever might be the pleasure of the convention.

Judge Burton, of Vernon, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, respecting especial confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the delegates elected by this convention to represent in part the 200,000 Republican voters of this State in the National Republican convention, soon to assemble in Chicago, we deem it unwise to instruct such delegates to said convention, or to attempt to dictate to the National States from which our electoral votes must come. Yet we take especial pride in calling the attention of the Republicans of the Nation to the fitness of our distinguished fellow-citizen, John B. Henderson, of St. Louis, to fill the first place in the gift of the American people.

The convention adjourned to nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.
The convention began its work this morning by electing S. H. Boyd, of Springfield, and Dr. W. H. Ormsbee, of Davies County, as electors-at-large.

The regular order of business was suspended in order to receive the report of the committee on platform. Colonel John L. Bittinger, of St. Joseph, chairman of the committee, read the report, and the following platform was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Against local interests, are wrong in principle, and should be restrained by law.
Resolved, We demand a free vote and an honest count of every legal ballot; that one vote in the North should count as much as one vote in the North, East or West, and no vote; that one vote in the North, East or West should count as much as one vote in the South, and no more. And we do especially denounce the frauds in the ballot-box in the Southern States, as publicly admitted by the leaders of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the financial achievements accomplished through Republican legislation and administration are next in importance to the work of the Republican party in preserving the Nation itself, as they are attended by the rapid liquidation of the great national debt incurred to meet the national emergency, and by the reduction of the rate of interest to its present low figure; and that it is the policy of the party to bring taxation within the lowest possible limits, and by the strictest system of economy, reduce the governmental expenses, thus relieving the people of all unnecessary burdens.

Resolved, That while we at all times favor a proper revision and adjustment of the tariff so as to give legislative encouragement to commerce, we demand that such revision shall be made on the basis of protecting American industries and labor, and of preserving the home market to the home producer, and we are unalterably opposed to the destruction of American industry and labor, and to the fruit thereof, known as the Mills tariff.

Resolved, That the placing of wool, lead, zinc and iron on the free list is a direct blow at the interests and prosperity of the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That with firm faith in the ultimate success of our principles, hopefully looking forward to the continued growth of our country, we invite the honest and progressive citizens to aid in the coming campaign, in which the people are so important to our national progress.

Resolved, That the Union soldiers are entitled to the gratitude of the Nation. It was their blood and the sweat of their brow that secured the peace and the preservation of the Government. Relief for disabled veterans should be extended, not as alms to paupers, but as a just compensation for services rendered, and we condemn the action of President Cleveland in indiscriminately vetoing the pension bills passed by Congress.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the several movements being made in Missouri to promote the influx of capital and immigration to the State, and we condemn the action of our Democratic Legislature in abolishing the State Board of Immigration.

Resolved, That we approve of equitable taxation, reaching corporations as well as individuals, as a correct system which should be perfected and enforced throughout the State.

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of Missouri for its refusal to adopt measures whereby litigants in the Supreme Court may have a speedy determination of their cases. Delays for years are suffered by them, which work great hardships upon the people, and in many instances result to a denial of justice.

Resolved, That we pledge to the nominees of the National Republican convention, soon to be held, a united and vigorous support.

Nomination for a candidate for Governor were then declared in order. General Guitard nominated Judge Breckenridge for Governor, and John C. Orrick seconded.

John P. Tracy, of Springfield, nominated Chauncey I. Filley.

Mr. Filley rose from his seat with the Ninth district delegation and said that from the country and not from St. Louis, he then declined the nomination and in its stead nominated Elbert E. Kimball, of Vernon County.

Mr. Orrick withdrew Judge Breckenridge's name, and Kimball was nominated by acclamation.

For Lieutenant-Governor Thos. J. Whitman, of Carroll County, was nominated by State Senator Jacobus, of H. Wallace, of Howard County, president of the Wool Growers' Association, was also put in nomination.

Withdrawing Whitman, and Wallace was nominated by acclamation.

Fred. W. Mott, of St. Louis, was nominated for Secretary of State, by Judge Shirk, of Sedalia, and was nominated by acclamation.

For State Treasurer, A. P. Froewin, cashier of the Henry County Bank, was nominated by acclamation.

For Auditor, George W. Martin, of Lynn County, was nominated by the G. A. R., and was nominated without opposition.

Judge Shirk, of Sedalia, nominated Captain L. L. Bridges, of Sedalia, for Attorney-General.

For Registrar of Lands, Captain Geo. C. Gravenhorst, of St. Charles, and John H. Chase, of Iron County, were nominated. The vote resulted: Gravenhorst, 303; Chase, 372.

For Railroad Commissioner, Senator Jacobs, of Chillicothe, nominated B. W. Vedder, chairman of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was nominated by acclamation, and the cheers and a tiger given for the locomotive engineers of the State of Missouri.

J. S. Botsford, of Kansas City, was nominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation.

A recess was then taken until 2:30 p. m. in order to give the Eastern and Western judicial districts an opportunity to select their electors for judges of the St. Louis and Kansas City Courts of Appeals.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS.
The Convention of the Eastern District for the selection of a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, met at 10 o'clock in the Opera-house. E. P. Fox, of St. Louis, was chosen chairman, and E. M. Fackler, of St. Louis, secretary.

George Bain, of St. Charles County, moved that nominations for Appellate Judges be made without call of counties, and the vote then be taken by counties. Carried.

Frank E. Richey, of St. Louis, was put in nomination.

Judge J. J. Seay, of Franklin, was named by John C. Orrick, of St. Louis. Judge Seay was heartily seconded on all sides. The name of Mr. Richey was finally withdrawn and Judge Seay was nominated by acclamation.

The Western Judicial District convention met at the Court-house at the same hour. Judge Burton, of Vernon, was called to the chair, and the following were the electors for the Western District of Appellate Judges in the Kansas City district: H. H. Harding, Jasper County; Crosby Johnson, Caldwell County; and John F. Lewis, Atchison County.

The convention proper resembled and was called to order at 2 p. m.

The selection of four members-at-large of the State central committee was then proceeded with. The following were chosen: James T. Bench, of St. Joseph; John D. Jaynes, of Sedalia; George W. Durpee, and Charles G. Burton. District members were chosen as follows:

First District—F. M. Harrington, John E. Condit, and Cooper County.
Second—Joseph H. Turner, L. A. Chapman.
Third—Nelson Church, Alpheus Boregard.
Fourth—J. L. Bittinger, John G. Greenwood.
Fifth—R. Baldwin, R. C. Crowell.
Sixth—A. C. Widdowme, Jas. P. O'Bannon.
Seventh—Frank Buchanan, W. A. Bloebaum.
Eighth—Ford Smith, A. B. Hilgeman.
Ninth—Thomas C. Martin, Chauncey I. Filley.
Tenth—R. C. Allen, J. H. Chase.
Eleventh—H. E. Baker and E. F. Baugseer.
Twelfth—C. D. Austin and John Rush.
Thirteenth—J. F. Tracy and R. H. Landrum.
Fourteenth—J. F. Lindsay and N. B. Clarke.

The call for district electors followed, and the announcement was: First District—Wm. Logan, Second, A. H. Burkholder; Third, Chas. O. Patton; Fourth, Ira K. Alderman; Fifth, John W. Branch; Sixth, Curtis B. Rollins; Seventh, Joseph E. Boken; Eighth, Christian Conrades; Ninth, Edwin O. Stannard; Tenth, Alonzo T. Harlow; Eleventh, Elsie G. Evans; Twelfth, Thomas D. Haughawant; Thirteenth, Norman Gibbs; Fourteenth, John A. Snyder.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

The State central committee subsequently organized by the election of Chauncey I. Filley as chairman and Jas. E. Beach, secretary.

TOILET ACCESSORIES.
Charming Full Dress Bonnets, Walking Gloves and Parasols.

The Grouse bonnets, which are made for occasions of ceremony, are transparent over foundations of invisible wire tulle, silk illusion, emerald, and Spanish crepe, with the designs interwoven with gold threads, and crepe-lisse textures, both plain and figured, are the fabrics most used for these bonnets. Hats for garden parties and other festive monopolize most of the superb Pompadour ribbons, sweeping plumes and immense trails of large French flowers imported.

Lace poke bonnets with coats and parasols to correspond are exhibited for coaching, garden parties, and the races. Fine English straws are exhibited in attractive shapes, trimmed with tinted crepe and lace, their brims edged with white violets, button daisies, arbutus blossoms, heather, lilies of the valley, or wood moss and rose-buds intermixed.

Flower bonnets will be more fashionable than ever this summer, and green and gold mignonette blossoms, ivy leaves richly shaded, lily of the valley, forget-me-nots, lilac blossoms, moss buds, and arbutus sprays are the flowers often chosen for these. Ivy bonnets are very popular abroad, and for wedding occasions ephemeral bonnets of natural roses are worn by English bridesmaids.

English walking-gloves of fine Swadish knit to wear with spring frock costumes are produced in all the cloth shades for matching the toilet. There are beautiful new dyes in the golden tan-colored copper shades both light and dark, a very old Egyptian red, several new shades of green, grading from pale olive to willow and apple-green tints, mahogany, orange yellow, Van Dyck brown, blood orange, primrose and a deep reddish shade of tan. There are many handsome tulle shades, and the list of colors is never more complete or dainty. The street gloves fasten smoothly over the wrist by four or five buttons, and are made with pique-stitched seams, and delicately embroidered on the backs in black, white, or a darker shade of silk than the glove itself. White, in cream or ivory, is said to have resumed its old supremacy in evening gloves abroad, while taking high place in gowns, millinery, especially in full dress, where wholly white toilets, white hats, adorned with either white plumes or flowers, white parasols, fans, and even white silk hose will be in high favor.

All the parasols are large and cooped-shaped, the arches very high between the ribs. The handsomest canopy noted thus far this season, was one covered with pale amber tulle, wrought sparingly with bronze and gold bead embroidery, and bordered with a wide band of bronze satin, which headed a fall of wide amber lace of exquisite design. It was lined with silk of loveliest blue, which made a perfect bit of dainty color.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

IT WORKED WELL.
How a Farmer's Cur Vanquished a Giant Snake.

There was an object of curiosity on the market the other morning which quickly collected a crowd. It was a farmer's dog of medium size, and he had on a collar studded with enormous tacks, leather bands around his body ornamented the same way and fastened to his forelegs just above the feet were the same gaffs as are used on fighting-cocks.

"You see," explained the farmer, "every time Bolshazzar comes to town with me he is tackled and chawed up by some of your smart Alecks. I've got tired of it, and I've fitted him out to defend himself. As I've brought him all the way in a wagon, and I'd kinder like to know how the old thing will work, some of you bring up your best cock."

A man went across the street and got a Newfoundland about as big as a yearling calf, and he had no sooner caught sight of the country chicken under the wagon than he went for him. There was a roar, a howl and a yelp, and then the big dog broke for the woods with the little dog close behind. One mouthful of tacks was plenty for the big'un, and his yelps of pain and terror could be heard three blocks.

"Come, Bolshazzar, git back under the wagon," said the farmer. "We've struck it plumb-center, and the medal is ours. Jist let 'em come up and pitch in as fast as they want to. We hain't no wings, but we git 'em just the same."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Positively No Danger.
Carker (in hotel corridor)—Let's get out of here, Barker.
Barker—What's the matter?
Carker—Those two big men are having such a violent discussion that I'm afraid it will end in a fight.
Barker (carelessly)—No danger of that. The're both pugilists.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The following pointed "ad" appears in a Montana newspaper: "The night of the 14th instant, a dark bay mare fifteen hands high, small white star in forehead, both hind feet white, was stolen from the stable of Ira Sampson, the undersigned. I will give the mare and \$50 cash for full and reliable particulars regarding the funeral of the thief."

A well-known historian has made the discovery that George Washington never danced. There were times in his life when he walked in a dignified way through a minute. But the Father of Our Country never capered.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—A London dealer in orchids employs sixteen collectors in South America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands.

—President Carnot of France says that the fact that Heaven has denied him a son is the chief sorrow of his life.

—The Comte de Paris sent a punch-bowl of agate, ornamented with precious stones, to the Prince of Wales as his silver-wedding present.

—The first complete fossil skeleton of a whale, found under ten feet of marl in the south of Sweden, was presented to the University of Upsala.

—Japan has nearly forty million inhabitants and almost one hundred centenarians. Of those who have reached one hundred years of age, seventy-three are women and twenty-four are men.

—In Yucatan every male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty is subject to military duty, and when in service gets the munificent pay of six cents per day, and finds himself in food. There is no commissary department in the army, which must tend to shorten campaigns.

—Bismarck is one of the largest paper manufacturers in Germany. The daily production of his mills at Vaxen average something over fifteen tons. He is also a distiller on a large scale, and as a timber merchant he is only surpassed by the Prince of Saxeburg-Gotha, who owns the great Tauriniger forest, and the Prince von Furstenberg, who disposes of all the timber cut in the Black Forest by hereditary right.

—A new helmet for firemen has been invented in Bremen. It consists principally of a copper mask, which is very light. The wearer's nose, mouth and eyes receive through an India rubber tube a constant stream of pure air, which leaves the helmet by an opening opposite the eyes and prevents the entrance of smoke. The helmet has been practically tested and is to be used by the B-rin firemen, it is said.

The city of Liverpool is to be supplied with water from a reservoir in Wales, which is to be four and one-half miles long by a half-mile to a mile broad and eighty feet deep. There will be three lines of pipe, each sixty-eight miles long, with filtering-beds and secondary reservoirs. The aqueduct alone will cost \$150,000.

—At Worcester Sessions, England, Magistrate Willis Band passed sentence on a boy named Joseph Statter, who was convicted of stealing three eggs, value three pence, of fourteen days' hard labor and five years' confinement in a reformatory. The boy bore a good character, and the jury who tried the case were scandalized, but the magistrate refused to change the sentence.

—Owing to the stringent law against selling antiques in Greece, many objects are broken when found by peasants or thrown into the sea. A similar move in Egypt under Said Pasha produced similar results. A new decree makes it unlawful to deal in antiquities, and will make the Arabs who find tombs and scattered antiquities yet more objects rather than allow their existence to be known.

—Man-eating tigers have become so numerous along a certain road in Malacca that the Government has sent foot-travelers, and they will not go along unless they can do so in company with a string of carts. The number of people killed by tigers in Sungai Ujong during the last half dozen years must be enormous, for as many as three men a day have been taken off along the twenty-four miles of the principal road. One brute has for months taken his two or three men a week regularly, and another has done the same at another place for three months, while at five or six other spots on the road men are frequently taken off.

A CENTURY'S WARS.
The Bloodiest Battles Fought Within the Last Hundred Years.

It is not uninteresting to state what have been the bloodiest battles of the last one hundred years, that is, to compute the percentage of loss to the winners engaged. Within the allotted time the Napoleonic battles come first. The battle of Lodi, Bonaparte's first brilliant success, was simply the daring passage of a bridge, and does not enter into the computation. Arcola was the most sanguinary struggle of the Italian campaign. The forces engaged numbered about 70,000, and the loss about 25,000, or about 35 per cent. At Rivoli there were 80,000 men engaged, and the loss was 40,000, but 20,000 of these were Austrians who surrendered to Napoleon, so that the real loss was only 20,000 per cent. After Bonaparte's return from Egypt he fought the battle of Marengo. In its results this was one of the most momentous engagements in history, but all accounts agree that it was the worst planned and worst fought of all Bonaparte's victories. There were 60,000 men engaged, and the loss was 17,000, or about 28 per cent. At the battle of Austerlitz, which by many is considered Napoleon's most brilliant victory, the French and Austro-Russian armies numbered 210,000 men, and the loss was 40,000, or about 18 per cent. At Jena-Auerstadt there were 325,000 men engaged, and the loss was 40,000, or about 12 per cent. At Borodino there were 170,000 men in battle, and 80,000 were killed and wounded, amounting to more than 47 per cent. At Leipzig there were 500,000 men in the battle, which lasted three days, and the loss was 110,000, or 22 per cent. At Waterloo 140,000 men were engaged, and the loss was 40,000, or 24 per cent. In the Crimean war there were 125,000 men at the battle of Inkerman, and the casualties amounted to 25,000, or 20 per cent. At Magenta there were 225,000 men, the loss was 11 per cent, or about 25,000. At Solferino there were 250,000, and the loss was 40,000, or 16 per cent. At Sadova the hostile forces numbered 425,000, and 70,000, or 16 per cent, were killed and wounded. At Gravelotte there were 450,000 men in the encounter, of whom 55,000, or about 8 per cent, were

killed and wounded. At Shiloh the armies numbered 90,000, and the loss was 30,000, or one-third. At Fredericksburg there were 180,000, and the loss was 20,000, or 11 per cent. At Antietam there were 155,000, and the loss was 20,000, or about 13 per cent. At Chickamauga there were 105,000, and the loss was 33,000, or 29 per cent. At Chattanooga there were 150,000, and the loss was 30,000, or 20 per cent. At Gettysburg there were 160,000, and the loss amounted to 57,000, or 39 per cent. Thus the figures show that Borodino was the bloodiest battle of modern times, with Gettysburg in the second place.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

TO AVOID CONTAGION.
Rules Whose Observation Will Promote the Interests of Health.

Modern science attributes most of the contagious and infectious diseases to the propagation in the human system of microscopic living growths. The disease may be conveyed if the germs of disease can be avoided. Whether the theory is absolutely correct or not, there is no question that by observing the following rules the interests of health may be greatly promoted:

See that all members of the family are successfully vaccinated. Keep away from any house in which disease is present, unless your services are required. In cases of epidemics, children should be kept from school and from all assemblies. Be sure your drinking water is pure; well-water is always to be suspected; when there is any doubt about the water, it is always safer to use boiled water.

One who nurses a person sick with a contagious disease should be regular in eating, sleeping and in taking daily exercise in the open air, and should not become over-anxious respecting the danger of contagion. Avoid taking the breath of the sick person.

Keep the hands free from sores and scratches. Avoid getting the hands soiled with the discharges from the patient, and if soiled, cleanse as soon as possible. Do not touch the lips to anything that has been used by or about the patient, especially spoons, cups and glasses. Do not wipe your face or hands with any cloth that has been on or near the sick person. The articles of clothing that a person has worn just before, during, or just after illness should not be worn by another.

The expectation of consumptives should be received in a vessel containing a disinfecting solution, or upon a tray, which should be burned, and should in no case be deposited where it can be reached by chickens or other domestic animals, which have been known to become diseased by eating it, and carry contagion to those eating their flesh.—*Youth's Companion.*

AFRICAN PUFF ADDERS.
Poisonous Reptiles Which Form a Sort of Trap Set in the Woods.

It is essentially a forest animal, its true habitat being among the fallen leaves in the deep shade of the trees by the banks of streams. Now, in such a position at the distance of a foot or two, its appearance so exactly resembles the forest bed as to be almost indistinguishable from it. I was once just throwing myself down under a tree to rest when, stooping to clear the spot, I noticed a peculiar pattern among the leaves. I started back in horror to find a puff adder of the largest size, its thick back only visible and its fangs within a few inches of my face. I stooped, it was lying concealed among fallen leaves so like itself that but for the exceptional caution which in African travel becomes a habit I should certainly have sat down upon it, and to sit down upon a puff adder is to sit down for the last time. I think this coloration in the puff adder is more than that of warning, and that this semi-nocturnal attitude is not always the mere attitude of repose. The puff adder is longwise coiled, all but a few inches, among the withered leaves. Now, the peculiarity of the puff adder is that he strikes backward. Lying on the ground, therefore, he commands, as it were, its whole rear, and the moment any part is touched the head doubles backward with inconceivable swiftness and the poison fangs close upon their victim. The puff adder in this way forms a sort of horrid trap set in the woods which may be altogether unperceived till it shuts with a sudden spring upon its prey.—*Good Words.*

How to Clean the Teeth.
"There is not one of my patients on whom," said a well-known dentist, "who does not inquire anxiously as to what is the best method of cleaning and preserving the teeth. I tell them all the same thing, and that is to use nothing but water. More good teeth are ruined by so-called dentifrices than by all other causes put together, and the reason is that these preparations contain strong alkalis, so that with very little rubbing the teeth will look clean and white. But these take the enamel off, and before long the teeth are utterly destroyed. There are many dentifrices, however, which are not so bad, and many reliable dentists have preparations which are not so harmful, but they do not produce the same rapid effect as that of which I spoke first, consequently many ignorant people do not consider them so good. But after all a moderately hard brush, plenty of cold water and nothing else will keep the teeth in excellent condition. Sweetmeats are bad for the teeth; so is smoking and the taking of very hot or very cold drinks. But the worst thing of all is the so-called dentifrice."—*Philadelphia Philad.*

The Powers That Be.
Mrs. Gorham Ware—Henry, I wish you would please not smoke around the house any more.
Mr. Gorham Ware—Why, my love, you've often said you rather fancied a good cigar!

Mrs. Gorham Ware—I know it, dear, but—the cook objects; and I'd like to keep our name out of the courts, you know.—*Fuck.*

—The population of the world is estimated in round numbers at 1,500,000,000.

FOR OUR YOUNG READERS.

AFRAID.
"Last night I played at hide-and-seek till I was most too tired to speak, and, hungry as a little bear—I couldn't find you anywhere, and so I went all by myself. For cookies on the pantry shelf. But, mamma, dear, I was afraid. It was so dark—'Why, little maid, you surely do not mean you fear the darkness, what could harm you here?'"

"I wanted you to go with me. And take a light, so I could see. I was afraid, if I should go. Without you, that I shouldn't know—'But you have often heard me say The darkness is safe as day. 'Tis very wrong, and foolish, too. For such a great big girl you fear to go in it alone—'Afraid of what, my little one?"

"Why, just afraid at first, because I couldn't find the jar—I was, dear me—most dreadfully afraid. There were not any cookies made."—*Youth's Companion.*

TWO LITTLE BOYS.
Their Unsuccessful Search for a Lost Little Girl Whom They Heard Some One Calling.

Spring had just come. The trees that had looked like old sticks along the city street, and which Timmy and Jack had decided between them ought to have been broken up for kindling, had all of a sudden grown extremely pretty, and were full of birds. After breakfast the two small friends, who were of one size and often of one mind, set out hand-in-hand to take a walk. Jack with the round patch, the size of a saucer, high in the back of his coat, where the bull-dog had grabbed him; and Timmy, with the toes of his shoes out open, because they never wore out, and his feet would grow.

"I wonder what summer is going to be like," Timmy was asking. "They say it's coming very fast."
"Don't you remember summer?" cried Jack. "I do."

"Well, I begin to remember eating some currants," answered Timmy. "Oh, weren't they sour?"

Both the little boys stopped all of a sudden. Some one had called out, in a startled voice, from one of the windows along the street: "Etta!"

"Never mind, we aren't either of us Etta," said Jack.

"I wonder who she is," mused Timmy.

The voice sounded again, shrill and earnest, calling: "Etta! Etta!" as if the mother of some little girl had lost her, and was getting very fast.